



Energy Information Administration

Washington, DC

Weekly Coal Production

**Production for Week Ended:
July 1, 1989**



See State Coal Profile

Preface

The *Weekly Coal Production* (WCP) provides weekly production estimates of U.S. coal by State, as well as supplementary data which are usually published twice a month. The Coal Exports and Imports supplement contains annual as well as detailed monthly data on U.S. coal and coke exports and imports. Another supplement contains detailed monthly data covering electric utility coal consumption, stocks, and receipts (quantity and price).

This publication is prepared by the Coal Division; Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels; Energy Information Administration (EIA) to fulfill its data collection and dissemination responsibilities as specified in the Federal Energy Administration

Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275) as amended. *Weekly Coal Production* is intended for use by industry, press, State and local governments, and consumers. Other publications that may be of interest are the quarterly *Coal Distribution Report*, the *Quarterly Coal Report*, *Coal Production 1987*, and *Coal Data: A Reference*.

This publication was prepared by Wayne M. Watson under the direction of Mary K. Paull and Noel C. Balthasar, Chief, Data Systems Branch. Specific information about the *State Coal Profile: Alabama* may be obtained from Eugene Slatick (202/586-5200). Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) at 202/586-8800.

Photo Credit

Jim Walters Resources, Inc., State Coal Profile

Released for Printing July 10, 1989

Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended July 1, 1989, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, totaled 14 million short tons. This was a 15 percent decrease from production in the previous week, reflecting the beginning of the miners' vacation period on June 24, 1989.

Production in the week ended July 1, 1989, was 5 percent less than the comparable week in 1988, which also included the beginning of the miners' vacation period.

A common vacation period is observed primarily east of the Mississippi River, where a significant

number of the miners are affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA). The 1989 vacation period for UMWA miners consists of three 2-week intervals: June 24 to July 8; July 8 to July 22; and July 22 to August 5.

This issue of the *Weekly Coal Production* report contains the first in a series of State Coal Profiles, which will be included in the WCP report approximately once a month. This week's report features the State of Alabama. Subsequent State Coal Profiles of coal-producing States will be presented in alphabetical sequence.

Figure 1. Coal Production

Million Short Tons per Week

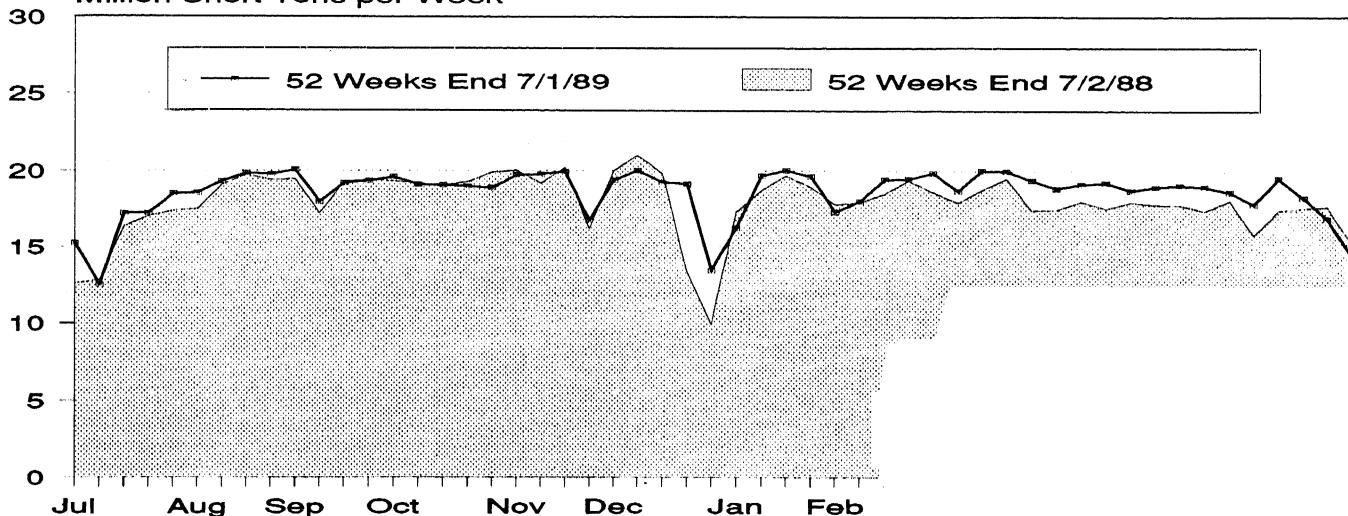


Table 1. Coal Production

Production and Carloadings	Week Ended			52 Weeks Ended		Percent Change
	07/01/89	06/24/89	07/02/88	07/01/89	07/02/88	
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous ¹ and Lignite	14,403	16,906	15,202	965,347	933,880	3.4
Pennsylvania Anthracite	45	48	54	3,387	3,624	-6.5
U.S. Total	14,448	16,954	15,255	968,734	937,503	3.3
Railroad Cars Loaded	96,197	113,070	101,461	6,401,972	6,054,084	

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency annual production reports.

Table 2. Coal Production by State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	07/01/89	06/24/89	07/02/88
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite			
East of the Mississippi	7,777	9,664	8,645
Alabama	365	439	374
Illinois	743	976	919
Indiana	485	534	525
Kentucky	2,235	2,836	2,357
Kentucky, Eastern	1,654	2,064	1,758
Kentucky, Western	581	772	598
Maryland	51	59	45
Ohio	442	511	473
Pennsylvania Bituminous	713	1,002	1,245
Tennessee	90	112	94
Virginia	694	862	702
West Virginia	1,959	2,332	1,912
West of the Mississippi	6,625	7,242	6,557
Alaska	21	25	22
Arizona	194	228	204
Arkansas	3	3	5
Colorado	399	416	328
Iowa	5	5	4
Kansas	8	9	8
Louisiana	9	-	68
Missouri	55	64	60
Montana	649	710	624
New Mexico	588	524	367
North Dakota	545	595	485
Oklahoma	42	43	35
Texas	827	971	789
Utah	285	323	346
Washington	73	86	89
Wyoming	2,923	3,239	3,121
Bituminous¹ and Lignite Total	14,403	16,906	15,202
Pennsylvania Anthracite	45	48	54
U.S. Total	14,448	16,954	15,255

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

State Coal Profile: Alabama

Total Area of State:

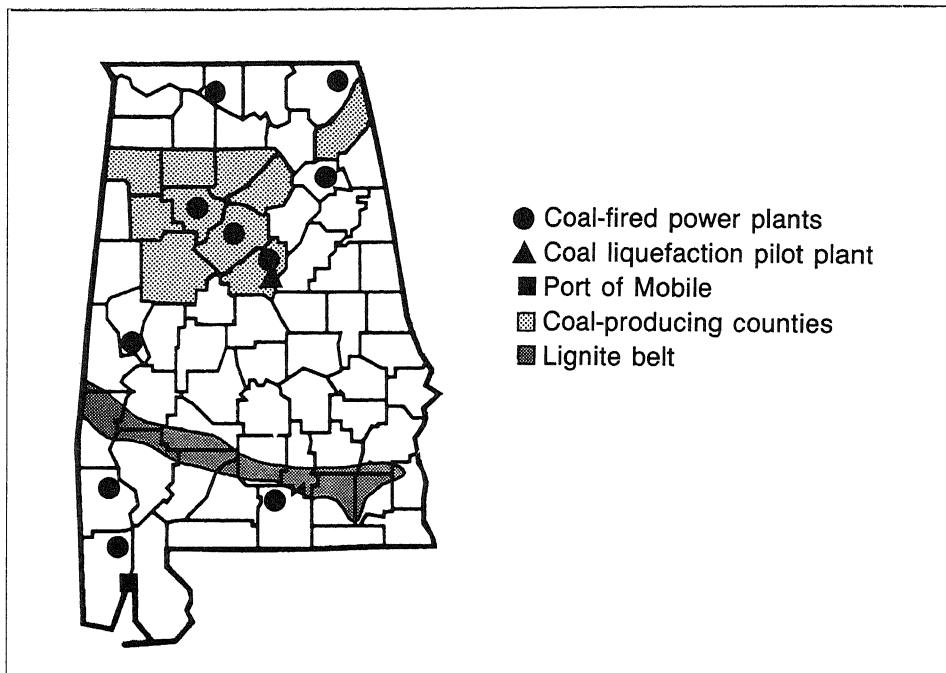
51,609 square miles

Area Underlain by Coal:

9,700 square miles

**Demonstrated Reserve Base
of Coal:**

5 billion short tons
(January 1, 1988)
1 percent of U.S. total



First Year of Documented Coal Production

1840 (946 short tons)

Peak Year of Coal Production

1985 (28 million short tons)

1988 Coal Production

26 million short tons

1987 f.o.b. Average Mine Price

(3 percent of U.S. total)

\$41 per short ton

(U.S. average = \$23 per short ton)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of U.S. Total</u>
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Number of Mines (1987)

99

2

Underground

16

1

Surface

83

4

Number of Miners (1987)

(at mines producing more than 10,000 short tons)

6,718

5

Underground

4,461

5

Surface

2,257

4

Average Quality of Utility Coal Receipts (1987)

Alabama

U.S. Average

Heat Content

(million Btu per short ton)

24.7

21.1

Sulfur Content

(percent)

1.3

1.4

Ash Content

(percent)

11.8

10.0

Coal is the most important mineral commodity produced in Alabama, based on the value of production. In 1987, the State's output of coal was valued at \$1.1 billion, representing about one-half of the total value of all mineral production in Alabama, including crude oil and natural gas. Annual coal production in the 1980's has been relatively stable, ranging from 24 to 28 million short tons. Methane produced from Alabama's coalbeds supplements the State's supply of natural gas. In 1987, the output of coalbed methane was 17 billion cubic feet, accounting for 11 percent of Alabama's total natural gas production.

The coal reserves of Alabama consist mostly of bituminous coal deposits in the Appalachian basin, which extends into the northern part of the State. Scattered lignite deposits occur in the coastal plain in the southern part of the State. Only bituminous coal is mined; coalbed methane is produced from beds of bituminous coal.

Coal is mined in 10 of Alabama's 67 counties, with most of the output from Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, and Walker counties. Underground mines supply more than half of the coal. In 1987, eight underground mines produced over 1 million short tons each; their combined output was nearly 13 million short tons, almost half of the total. Operating at depths of about 2,000 feet, several of the underground mines are among the deepest U.S. coal mines. Miner productivity in 1987 averaged 1.7 short tons per hour at underground mines and 2.5 short tons per hour at surface mines. Both were below the average for the Appalachian Region, reflecting the difficult mining conditions due to the geological complexity of the coal deposits. Production of coalbed methane, which began in the early 1980's, is from wells in Tuscaloosa and Jefferson counties.

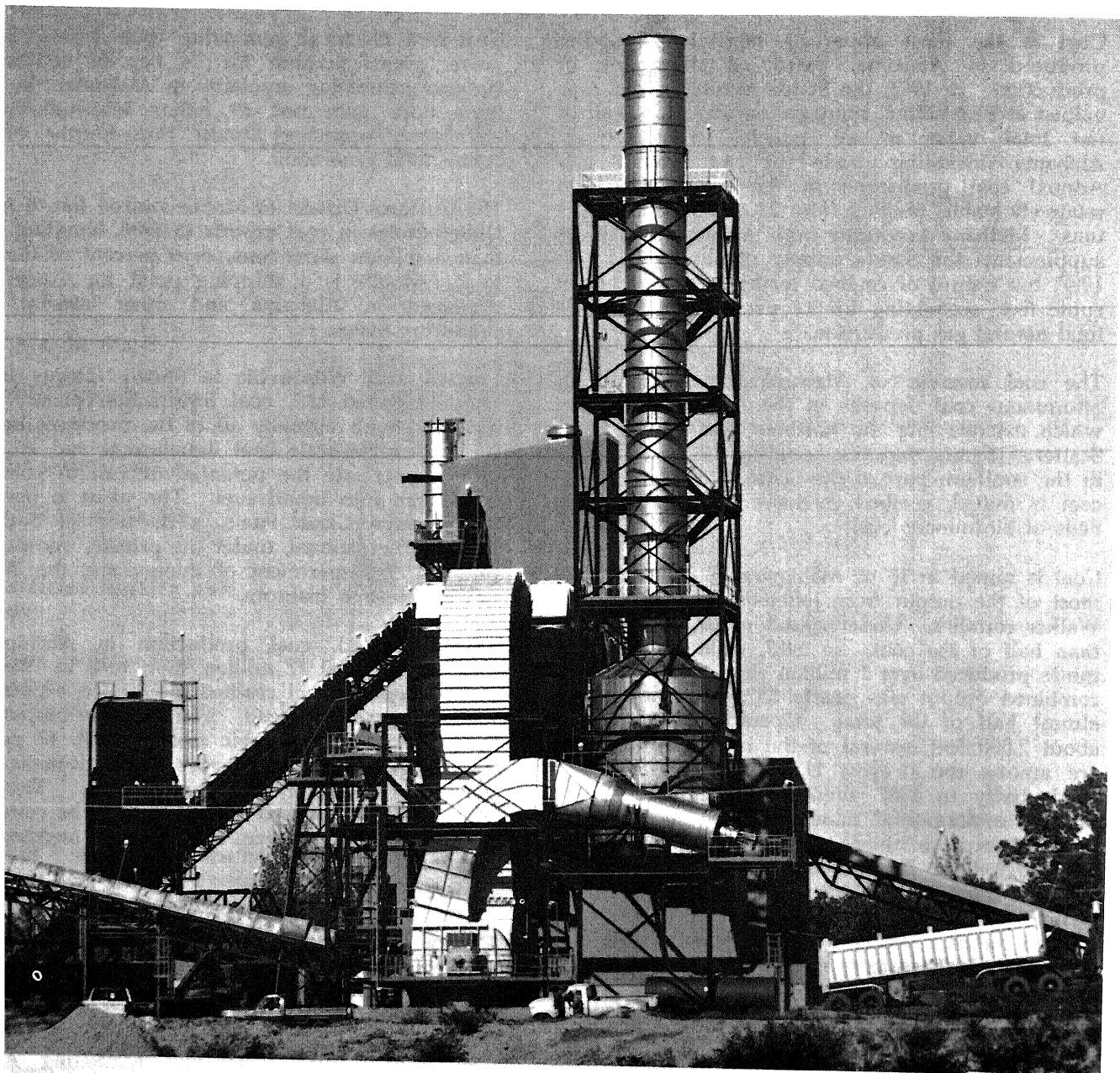
Most of the 26 million short tons of coal consumed in 1988 was mined within the State. Electric utilities were by far the principal markets for coal, consuming about 20 million short tons. Five coke plants consumed more than 3 million short tons of coal. Other industries, such as cement plants, textile plants, and paper mills, used most of the balance of 3 million short tons. Residential and commercial use of coal in Alabama is small.

Coal-fired electrical generating units located in 10 power plants account for 56 percent of the net summer generating capability in Alabama. In 1988, these units generated 49 billion kilowatthours of electricity, supplying almost three-fourths of the State's total generation.

The Customs District of Mobile ranked fourth in the United States in coal exports in 1988, handling more than 8 million short tons, or 9 percent of the U.S. total. Mobile is a shipping point for export coal produced in Alabama and other nearby coal-producing States.

Located near Wilsonville in Shelby County is the only integrated U.S. coal liquefaction plant. It is equipped with virtually all of the processes needed for commercial-scale coal liquefaction and is being used to evaluate the potential of various coals for conversion into liquid fuel. The plant is operated by Southern Clean Fuels, a division of Southern Electric International, under the primary sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Energy and the Electric Power Research Institute.

Looking ahead, coal production in Alabama is projected to total 27 million short tons in 1989 and 1990. Production of coalbed methane is expected to follow an upward trend. The methane output rose to nearly 20 billion cubic feet in 1988, 17 percent more than in 1987. Alabama's lignite deposits are a potentially valuable source of energy. They are more likely to be used as fuel than to be converted into other energy sources and chemical feedstocks.



Moisture lowers the heating value of coal. This coal dryer, located in Alabama at the No. 4 mine of Jim Walters Resources, Inc., can dry 625 tons of coal per hour. About 40 tons of moisture are evaporated during the drying process.

EIA Coal Data and Coal Models on Tape and Electronic Access

Coal Data Tapes

The **Coal Distribution** data tapes contain annual data on coal shipments by origin, destination, consumer sector and mode of transportation as well as on coal production and producer/distributor stocks, beginning with 1980. Additional information is available from Steve Scott, (202) 586-6884.

The **Coal Production** data tapes contain annual data on production, average mine price, reserves, employment and productivity, beginning with 1979. Additional information is available from John Colligan, (202) 586-8993.

The **Quarterly Coal Report** data tape contains quarterly data on production, exports, imports, consumption, receipts, delivered prices and stocks, beginning with 1980. Additional information is available from Al Gerard, (202) 586-5752.

Coal Data by Electronic Access

Weekly Coal Production: Current weekly coal production data are available electronically over 300 or 1200 baud asynchronous lines requiring only a standard ASCII-type user terminal. Additional information is available from Mary Paull, (202) 586-8964. (This service is free of charge.)

Coal Model Tapes

The **Coal Supply and Transportation Model (CSTM)** is used to forecast coal production levels and coal transportation flows. The CSTM was used to develop projections which appear in *Outlook for U.S. Coal Imports* and the *Annual Outlook for U.S. Coal* and served as the

basis for a 1983 EIA report on rail deregulation and a 1985 EIA report on coal slurry pipelines. It also provides forecasts for several other EIA coal and multi-fuel reports. Additional information is available from Jim Littleton, (202) 586-5938.

The **International Coal Trade Model (ICTM)** projects coal trade flows and represents all the major coal-exporting and coal-importing countries, as well as those with the potential to become major coal exporters. Additional information is available from Fred Mayes, Jr., (202) 586-5253.

The **National Coal Model (NCM)** provides detailed projections of coal supply, transportation, and electric utility consumption. The NCM is used primarily to assess the consequences of proposed clean air legislation on the coal and electric utility industries. Additional information is available from Melinda Hobbs, (202) 586-5273.

The **Resource Allocation and Mine Costing Model (RAMC)** uses estimates of coal reserves and cost estimates for new mine development to construct long-term supply curves relating coal prices and production for specific types of coal, supply regions, and mining methods. These supply curves are used in the CSTM, ICTM, and NCM. Additional information is available from Jim Littleton, (202) 586-5938.

The **Short-Term Coal Analysis System (SCOAL)** is a series of equations used to project quarterly coal production trends by State. SCOAL projections appear in the *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook*, and the *Outlook for U.S. Coal Imports*. Additional information is available from Jim Littleton, (202) 586-5938.

The **PC-Coal Model** projects production, coal mine-mouth prices, and delivered coal prices for seven supply regions. PC-Coal Model projections appear in the *Annual Energy Outlook*. This simplified model is available on diskette. Additional information is available from Melinda Hobbs, (202) 586-5273.

NOTE: To order coal model tapes or data tapes, or to learn more about them, contact the National Energy Information Center at (202) 586-8800. For information about accessing *Weekly Coal Production* data electronically, contact Mary Paull of EIA, (202) 586-8964.

EIA Coal Publications

Data Reports

Coal Production reports annual coal production, average mine price, average daily production, mine stocks, recoverable reserves, average recovery percentage, average productivity per miner per hour, average number of miners working daily, number of days worked, and the Nation's demonstrated reserve base (DRB). (Issued annually.)

Coal Data: A Reference is a comprehensive overview of the U.S. coal industry which is designed to be of value to both laypersons and technicians. It contains an historic review of the U.S. coal industry and up-to-date information on U.S. coal deposits, reserves, mining methods, production, employment, health and safety, preparation, transportation, stocks, uses, exports, environmental issues, and the outlook for the future. Also presented are an extensive bibliography of books, publications, and articles on coal and a listing of Federal, State, and private sources of coal information. (Issued biennially.)

Coal Distribution reports shipments of coal by state of destination, consuming sector, mode of transportation, and coal-producing district of origin. It also presents production and producer/distributor stocks. (Issued quarterly.)

Quarterly Coal Report highlights coal-related legislation and industry trends, quarterly coal production, coal exports and imports, domestic coal consumption, receipts, and stocks. (Issued quarterly.)

Weekly Coal Production provides weekly production estimates of U.S. coal by state, as well as supplementary data which are published twice a month. The Coal Exports and Imports Supplement includes monthly statistics and aggregated annual historical data on coal imports and exports. Supplement 2 contains monthly data covering electric utility coal consumption, stocks, and receipts. (Issued weekly.)

Analysis Reports

Annual Outlook for U.S. Coal expands on the coal forecasts of the *Annual Energy Outlook*, EIA's volume on multi-fuel price, supply and demand projections to the year 2000. By focusing on a single fuel, the *Annual Outlook for U.S. Coal* clarifies how the projections were made, discusses major coal industry issues, and provides additional detailed projections. (Issued annually.)

Annual Prospects for World Coal Trade projects U.S. coal exports and imports, analyzes world coal trade flows, and highlights both current and potential major coal-exporting countries. (Issued annually.)

The Changing Structure of the U.S. Coal Industry 1976-1986 analyzes the changes which have occurred in the U.S. coal industry between 1976 and 1986. Utilizing concentration ratios and other data, the report confirms the shift in coal production from smaller to larger firms, while showing that the production shares of the largest firms have declined. (Issued June 1988.)

To order these reports or to learn more about them, contact the National Energy Information Center at (202) 586-8800.

This publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). Information about purchasing this or other Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications may be obtained from the GP or the EIA's National Energy Information Center (NEIC). Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the NEI by mail, telephone or telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD). Addresses, telephone numbers and hours appear below.

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